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OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

VOLUME LVI.

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Washington Correspondence.

BY WALLACE BASSFORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The Congress which in March was talking of adjourning in May, in July is talking of the possibility of adjourning in August, while the country sweats under the uncertainty of how great will be the burden of new taxation piled up by the Fordney bill when it finally becomes a law. The best statisticians who have brought their pencils to bear on the problems are of the opinion that for every dollar taken from the purse of the average citizen under the present (Underwood) tariff law, the new bill will take something like \$13.40, as compared with about \$3.65 under the Payne-Aldrich. Democrats cried out against the exactions of the last named law and repealed it with the Underwood law, which was highly satisfactory to all except those Republican New England-and-Pittsburgh tariff barons who grow rich out of such legislation.

With the Republicans the whole tariff scheme is a vicious circle, and once having adopted the system they seem unable to escape from it. Here is the way it has worked: the tariff barons put up the campaign funds which enable the party to win and then proceed, like Shylock, to collect their pound of flesh; their demand takes the form of higher tariff legislation; after a prolonged struggle in Congress they get it, whereupon the people throw the Republican party out of power. Following the enactment of the McKinley bill they were cleaned out, boots and breeches; following the Dingley bill, it took the Spanish War to save the House to the Republicans, and that only saved it by a narrow squeeze; after the Payne-Aldrich bill they were again kicked out, whereupon the Democrats enacted the Underwood revenue-tariff bill—a bill designed to produce the greatest amount of revenue for the Treasury with the least burden on the public. The Democrats remained in power for years after its enactment and lost control only through the great wave of political hysteria which followed the war. The passing of that wave has been more and more in evidence of recent months, and a return to normal thinking threatens to sweep the Republicans out of the House in the coming November election. Almost every day comes the news of some Republican Member who "finds that his business engagements make it impossible for him to again be a candidate for Congress." Among the latest are Fordney and Winslow, both rich manufacturers who are seeing enacted into law those tariff provisions which will still further enrich them. They seem to be among those wise ones who quit while quitting is good.

I have expressed the belief that Oscar Underwood of Alabama is the best authority in the country on the tariff; listen to what he says in the New York Times about the iron and steel schedule of the new tariff bill:

"Consider the paragraphs in the pending bill that relate to iron and steel sheet plates. They constitute the basic material out of which plows are made, the basic material in the manufacture of wagons, the basic material out of which ships are constructed, the basic material out of which are built freight cars for carrying the commodities of the country to market, the basic material for almost everything found in the blacksmith shop and so on. On these commodities the schedule is built. And under this bill the rates of iron and steel plates have been largely increased. In 1920 we produced in the United States plates and steel totaling 9,337, 680 gross tons. We imported twenty-nine gross tons and exported and sold in the markets of the world more than 1,000,000 gross tons. These statistics tell the story. Comment is unnecessary.

"I have had to fight this iron and steel question out a good many times. The truth about the matter is this: For many years in the other House of Congress I represented a great iron and steel district. I am in the business myself. I would not willingly harm a people that I represented, but neither would I willingly betray a people I represented by taxing them unjustly for special interests. I know this iron and steel schedule, and I know that it is a fraud and shame upon the people of this country. I know that it is not even in the interest of the industry in the end, and that it is very much better for this great industry to take the shackles of a tariff off its limbs. It can compete anywhere in the world. Let it sell to the mills at home, to the blacksmith, the automobile and the wagon maker, the

roof maker, at reasonable profits and develop a home market for its products. It can stand a giant in the world of industry. There is no excuse for its being wet-nursed in a baby's crib when it is a full grown industry.

"These wool and steel schedules are illustrative of the policy followed throughout in the drafting of this bill. I might cite schedule after schedule in proof of this, for instance the duties proposed on glass, on cotton goods, silks, chemicals and so on indefinitely. But that would require too much space. The man or woman who reads the bill will have no difficulty in understanding what its enactment will mean."

Respect for Law.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

President Harding made an excellent speech at Marion on the Fourth. It was sensible and optimistic as to stability of American institutions and the ultimate triumph of liberty and law. In the mass of hopeful generalities we select two paragraphs on specific subjects. One related to the right of men to work and to be protected in that right. He said:

"A free American has the right to labor without any other's leave. It would be no less an abridgment to deny men to bargain collectively. Government cannot tolerate any class or grouped domination through force. It will be a sorry day when group domination is reflected in our laws. Government and the laws which Government is charged with enforcing, must be for all the people, ever aiming at the common good."

Words, however good, mean nothing unless they are translated into deeds when occasion calls for deeds. Does the President mean what he says to the extent of doing what is required when occasion arises?

There has been a recent tragic demonstration of the failure to protect the right of men to work against the attempted domination of a group by force. Near Herrin, Ill., men who were exercising the right to work without asking leave of a dominating group were taken from their jobs and shot, lawlessly and ruthlessly. No deadlier blow could be struck at the right asserted by the President, at American institutions and at law and liberty in this country than was struck in the Herrin mining district. The President's words would have had greater force if it had specified that outrage and asserted the duty of the State of Illinois, upon the government of which responsibility rested, to protect these men and enforce the law against their murderers, who struck down law and liberty.

Will the President stand by his words if, in a similar case, the responsibility should rest upon the Federal Government? Will he see that men who want to work will be protected against group domination by force and group violence and murder?

Again, the President said: "The eighteenth amendment denies to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the Government and public opinion, else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations."

Good. The President's words sound excellent. Whether the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead enforcing act is the will of a majority or a minority of the people, they are laws and must be enforced until repealed, if law is to be respected and not held in the contempt which will undermine our very foundations.

The President is the chief executive of the nation, charged with the duty of enforcing Federal law. Why doesn't he enforce the prohibition law against the Shipping Board, which is violating it continually on government-owned ships?

The Government's agents not only sell liquor on Government ships at sea, but, according to the evidence, they hold it for sale in port and buy and sell liquor illegally obtained.

We submit that the contempt for law engendered by individual violation of law for profit does not compare with that engendered by the Government's violation of its own laws for profit. When the Government attempts to enforce the prohibition laws against individual citizens, but itself violate the laws and refuses to enforce them against its own agents on its own ships, it invites the greatest contempt for law. It flouts law and becomes a leader in lawlessness.

American institutions and the principles of law and liberty can never be sustained and perpetuated by mere words—mere sound and fury signify-

ing nothing. Respect for law cannot be built upon foundations of sham and hypocrisy.

New York Times Challenges Senator Watson (Ind.) to Waive Immunity.

We do not know nor do we care whether Senator Jim Watson believes what he said yesterday in the Senate that the New York Times does not tell the truth about the tariff because retail merchants will not let it. Senator Watson * * * seems to regard the immunity of legislative halls as a license to utter any libel. If he will be obliging enough to repeat this statement outside the Senate Chamber, sheltered by no special privileges but those of the citizen held responsible for his words, we shall make a reply to which he will be compelled to pay attention.—New York Times Editorial, June 23, 1922.

To this indictment for libel and the challenge to waive immunity, Senator Watson has made no reply either in the Senate or in the public press, so far as we can learn. He has not waived immunity so that he can be held legally responsible for his charge that importers control the policy of that great newspaper, the New York Times. He has not even filed a demurrer to the indictment.

To those who know the ethics of the metropolitan press, Senator Watson's charge against the Times falls of its own weight. Newspapers like the Times spend every year many times the amount of Senator Watson's annual salary to keep their columns accurate, clean and fair. Their main policy is to print the news and to comment thereon uninfluenced by any consideration except to tell the truth, which is the only reason for publishing a newspaper. Their ethical code is as high and inflexible as that of a virtuous man or woman. Advertisers do not place their advertisements in such papers as a matter of favor, but in order to get financial results from the quantity and character of the circulation of such papers. The same is true of the leading Republican newspapers of the United States as well as the great independent press.

The charges that the metropolitan press is influenced or controlled by importers and retail merchants made by Senators McCumber and Watson (Ind.), are just as applicable to the smaller papers, for the so-called "country press" is governed by the same code of morals as the metropolitan dailies, and the few exceptions in both cases only prove the rule.

An incorruptible press is the chief safeguard of a nation, and when it is assailed by the sleight-of-hand tariff tinkers in the framing of an extortionate tariff bill in the interest of one class against every other class, the honest press of the country, regardless of party, should be a unit in resenting and rebuking the assault.

The Baptist Assembly.

(The Baptist Home.)

The Missouri Baptist Assembly meets on Arcadia Heights, Ironton, Mo., August 7-20. This promises to be one of the most largely attended sessions ever held on the Hill, judging by the correspondence and advance reservations.

The program is a strong one, and seems to have been arranged with special reference to the practical needs of Christian workers rather than to please the aesthetic taste of those who love the fustian of a spiritual delicatessen. Twelve days on Arcadia Heights furnishes the opportunity for a liberal education in Christian activities. Wise is the church that sends one of its young people to this mountain-top university.

Last year the majority of the people who attended the Assembly visited the Home in Ironton and participated in the laying of the corner stone of the building on the new site. We invite every one who attends the Assembly this year to visit the Home, and especially the new building, which, by that time will be under roof. Some one will be on hand at the new location to show visitors over the house and grounds. No Missouri Baptist can see this new plant of the Home and not feel proud to have a part in its development.

Judge Bean Visits Macon.

(Macon Chronicle-Herald.)

Edwin J. Bean of De Soto, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court for Division No. 2, visited Macon today. Mr. Bean is the only candidate for Supreme Judge for the southeast Missouri, which is without representation in the court and which will furnish 80,000 voters for the ticket. Mr. Bean's friends urged his selec-

tion because of his ability to render efficient service. He is well known throughout the state and will be a strong candidate. His friends confidently predict his nomination and election.

Baptist Home: "Elsewhere in the paper we say, 'The Home opened its doors and received its first inmate May 6, 1913.' The Home did receive its first inmate on the date mentioned, but it would be more correct to say that the doors were kicked open. We had planned to receive our first inmates the latter part of May, and had arranged with their churches to meet them in St. Louis on our return from the Southern Baptist Convention. Unannounced and unlooked for, an old paralyzed Baptist preacher hobbled in about noon of May 6. We had had no correspondence about taking him, nor had any church applied for his admittance, but he had read of our purpose to open the Home in May, and that sounded good to him, so he just came. Not for a moment did we hesitate. The doors swung wide open, he came in, and the Home was his home."

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, June 26, 1922:

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	Temperature		Precipitation
		Highest	Lowest	
Tuesday	20	83	62	
Wednesday	21	87	59	
Thursday	22	89	60	
Friday	23	91	56	
Saturday	24	96	57	
Sunday	25	88	66	.62
Monday	26	82	65	

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melting snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. ARCADIA COLLEGE Observer.

Capital Crime in China.

The robbery of graves is the only crime for which under Chinese law the thief may be killed on the spot by anyone discovering him in the act.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the third annual stockholders' meeting of the Bank of Annapolis, Annapolis, Mo., will be held at its banking house on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1922. Said meeting will be convened at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue for three hours, unless the object for which said meeting is called be accomplished sooner.

The purpose for which said meeting is called is the election of five directors for said bank, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

VINCENT SUTTON, Cashier.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, James H. Martin, Administrator of the estate of Azariah Martin, deceased, will make Final Settlement of his accounts with said estate as such Administrator at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri, to be held on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1922.

JAMES H. MARTIN, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Thos. N. Marr, Administrator of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased, will make Final Settlement of his accounts with said estate as such Administrator at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri, to be held on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1922.

THOS. N. MARR, Administrator.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Miles Sutton, administrator of the estate of Eliza J. Sutton, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such Administrator at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri, to be held on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1922.

MILES SUTTON, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

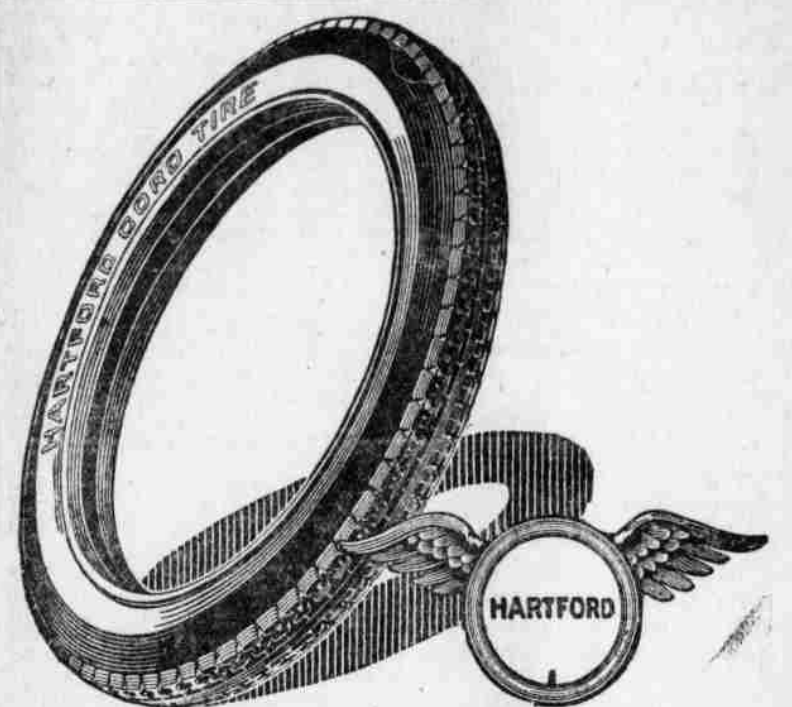
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Thos. N. Marr, Public Administrator, having in charge the estate of Mollie Rockwell, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such Administrator at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri, to be held on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1922.

THOS. N. MARR, Public Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Thos. N. Marr, Administrator of the estate of Lucretia Lashley, deceased, will make Final Settlement of his accounts with said estate as such Administrator at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri, to be held on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1922.

THOS. N. MARR, Administrator.



IT'S only fair to leave this tire question up to a third party who has nothing to gain or lose. Walk up to the driver of any car you see equipped with Hartford Cord Tires. Ask him whether he will recommend them to you—whether he is going to buy them again.

We believe you'll come to us for Hartford Cords on the strength of his answer.

HARTFORD

TIRE/ and TUBE/

A. I. JANUARY & CO.

Prices on Hartford Passenger Car Tires and Tubes, effective May 8th, are not subject to war-tax, the war-tax having been included.



Easy to digest—perfect summer days food—Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES

Heavy meals during warm weather encourage drowsiness, sluggishness and headache! Eat Kellogg's Corn Flakes liberally because they are the ideal summer food for youngsters and older folks. Kellogg's digest easily and let you walk or play or sleep in peace. And, they're satisfying to the keenest appetite. Delicious with fresh fruits!

Insist upon Kellogg's Corn Flakes in the RED and GREEN package which bears the signature of W. K. Kellogg, originator of Corn Flakes. None are genuine without it!



Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBLER and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,

Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.
A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"I like vaudeville," remarked a girl the other day, "because the intermission doesn't come until the end."—Boston Transcript.

C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—

FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.
(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchlen.)

Marina Bldg., 306 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eye-strain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, July 26, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE.—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.